

First Aid

WAC 296-800-150

Summary

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:

Make sure first-aid trained personnel are available to provide quick and effective first aid

You must

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First Aid

WAC 296-800-150

Summary

WAC 296-800-150 (Continued)



Note:

- Employers who require their employees to provide first aid must comply with chapter 296-823 WAC, Occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
- Your workplace may be covered by separate first-aid rules. If you do any of the types of work listed below, you must follow separate, industry specific rules:

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Chapter (WAC)</i>
<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>296-307</i>
<i>Compressed air</i>	<i>296-36</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>296-155</i>
<i>Fire fighting</i>	<i>296-305</i>
<i>Logging</i>	<i>296-54</i>
<i>Sawmill</i>	<i>296-78</i>
<i>Ship building and repairing</i>	<i>296-304</i>

You can get copies of these rules by calling 1-800-4BE SAFE
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First Aid

WAC 296-800-150

Rule

WAC 296-800-15005

Make sure that first-aid trained personnel are available to provide quick and effective first aid

You must:

Comply with the first-aid training requirements of 29 CFR 1910.151(b) which states:

"In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity to the workplace, which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first-aid."

First Aid



First Aid

WAC 296-800-150

Rule

WAC 296-800-15020

Make sure appropriate first-aid supplies are readily available

You must

- Make sure first-aid supplies are readily available.
- Make sure first-aid supplies at your workplace are appropriate to:
 - Your occupational setting.
 - The response time of your emergency medical services.



Note:

First-aid kits from your local retailer or safety supplier should be adequate for most nonindustrial employers.

You must

- Make sure that first-aid supplies are:
 - Easily accessible to all your employees.
 - Stored in containers that protect them from damage, deterioration, or contamination. Containers must be clearly marked, not locked, and may be sealed.
 - Able to be moved to the location of an injured or acutely ill employee.

First Aid



WAC 296-800-15030

Make sure emergency washing facilities are functional and readily accessible

You must

- Provide an emergency shower:
 - When there is potential for major portions of an employee's body to contact corrosives, strong irritants, or toxic chemicals.
 - That delivers water to cascade over the user's entire body at a minimum rate of 20 gallons (75 liters) per minute for fifteen minutes or more.
- Provide an emergency eyewash:
 - When there is potential for an employee's eyes to be exposed to corrosives, strong irritants, or toxic chemicals.
 - That irrigates and flushes both eyes simultaneously while the user holds their eyes open.
 - With an on-off valve that activates in one second or less and remains on without user assistance until intentionally turned off.
 - That delivers at least 0.4 gallons (1.5 liters) of water per minute for 15 minutes or more.



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Rule

WAC 296-800-15030 (Continued)



Note:

Chemicals that require emergency washing facilities:

- You can determine whether chemicals in your workplace require emergency washing facilities by looking at the material safety data sheet (MSDS) or similar documents. The MSDS contains information about first-aid requirements and emergency flushing of skin or eyes.
- For chemicals developed in the workplace, the following resources provide information about first-aid requirements:
 - NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
*DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 97-140
*<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/ggdstart.html>
 - Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

You must

- Make sure emergency washing facilities:
 - Are located so that it takes no more than ten seconds to reach.
 - Are kept free of obstacles blocking their use.
 - Function correctly.
 - Provide the quality and quantity of water that is satisfactory for emergency washing purposes.



Note:

- If water in emergency washing facilities is allowed to freeze, they won't function correctly. Precautions need to be taken to prevent this from happening.
- The travel distance to an emergency washing facility should be no more than 50 feet (15.25 meters).

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- For further information on the design, installation, and maintenance of emergency washing facilities, see American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publication Z358.1 - 1998, Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment. Emergency washing facilities that are designed to meet ANSI Z358.1 - 1998 also meet the requirements of this standard. The ANSI standard can be obtained from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.



Reference:

- Training in the location and use of your emergency washing facilities is required under the employer chemical hazard communication rule, WAC 296-800-170, and the accident prevention program rule, WAC 296-800-140.
- All emergency washing facilities using "not fit for drinking" (nonpotable) water must have signs stating the water is "not fit for drinking." See WAC 296-800-23010.



First Aid

WAC 296-800-150

Rule

WAC 296-800-15035

Inspect and activate your emergency washing facilities

You must

- Make sure all plumbed emergency washing facilities are inspected once a year to make sure they function correctly.



Note:

Inspections should include:

- Examination of the piping
- Make sure that water is available at the appropriate temperature and quality
- Activation to check that the valves and other hardware work properly
- Checking the water flow rate.

You must

- Make sure plumbed emergency eyewashes and hand-held drench hoses are activated weekly to check the proper functioning of the valves, hardware, and availability of water
- Make sure all self-contained eyewash equipment and personal eyewash units are inspected and maintained according to manufacturer instructions.
 - Inspections to check proper operation must be done once a year
 - Sealed personal eyewashes must be replaced after the manufacturer's expiration date.



Note:

Most manufacturers recommend replacing fluid in open self-contained eyewashes every 6 months. The period for sealed containers is typically 2 years.



WAC 296-800-15040

Make sure supplemental flushing equipment provides sufficient water

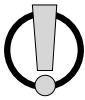


Note:

Supplemental flushing equipment can't be used in place of required emergency showers or eyewashes.

You must

- Make sure hand-held drench hoses deliver at least 3.0 gallons (11.4 liters) of water per minute for 15 minutes or more.



Note:

Why use a drench hose? A drench hose is useful when:

- The spill is small and doesn't require an emergency shower
- Used with a shower for local rinsing, particularly on the lower extremities.

You must

- Make sure personal eyewash equipment delivers only clean water or other medically approved eye flushing solutions.



Notes
